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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Issues amendments to Rule 5 (a) of the Sugar Industries Safeguarding Act, 1934.

READ—

Notification No. D. 7039—A. & E. 278-34-5, dated 19th May 1936, notifying the rules framed by Government under Sections 4, 6 and 11 of the Sugar Industries Safeguarding Act, 1934.

2. Notification No. D. 6466—I. & C. 279-42-13, dated 11th April 1944, fixing the minimum price of sugarcane at Rs. 18 per ton, to be delivered at the Mandya Sugar Factory with effect from 5th September 1943.

3. Notification No. D. 7564—I. & C. 412-44-9, dated 12th May 1945, fixing the minimum price of sugarcane at Rs. 21 per ton, to be delivered at the Mandya Sugar Factory with effect from 6th September 1944, the date of commencement of the Crushing Season.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. F. A. Cl. 18702—44-45, dated 24th June 1945, from the Director of Agriculture in the matter.

5. Correspondence ending with letter No. 1440, dated 27th August 1945, from the Secretary, the Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., on the subject.

6. Correspondence ending with Unofficial Note No. C. 5-3768—43-44, dated nil, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

ORDER NO. D. 4682-5—I. & C. 279-42-23, DATED BANGALORE, THE 18TH DECEMBER 1945.

Consequent on the issue of the notification dated 11th April 1944 read above, fixing the price of sugarcane at Rs. 18 per ton with effect from 5th September 1943, the Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., represented that the above price was not only not beneficial to the Company but was likely to result in a loss and that the fixing of the price of sugarcane with retrospective effect would be contrary to the provision in Rule 5 (a) of the rules under the Sugar Industries Safeguarding Act of 1934, and requested that the notification be modified by fixing the price at Rs. 17 per ton instead of at Rs. 18 per ton and that if it was not possible to do so, the price of Rs. 18 may be ordered to be paid with effect from 27th December 1943, the date from which the increased price for sugar was allowed.

2. The Revenue Commissioner, who was consulted in the matter, reported that the representatives of the sugarcane growers urged that the price of the cane to be fixed might apply to the entire current season and stated that the question was discussed by the Sugar Price Fixation Committee at a meeting held on 12th February 1944 which was of the opinion that it was quite possible to fix the price of cane before the crushing season commenced.

3. The Revenue Commissioner also stated that he agreed with the opinion of the Sugarcane Price Fixation Committee and suggested that an amendment was necessary to Rule 5 (a) of the rules under the Sugar Industries Safeguarding Act of 1934.

4. In this connection, the necessity for defining accurately the term "Crushing Season" was also considered and the Director of Agriculture was requested to suggest a suitable definition. He has done so.

5. On a consideration of all the above facts, Government have deemed that it is necessary to amend Rule 5 (a) of the rules issued in notification dated 19th May 1936 read above and to define the term "Crushing Season." The following Notification is accordingly published for general information:—

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 11 of the Sugar Industries Safeguarding Act, 1934, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to direct that the following amendments be made to Rule 5 (a) of the rules issued in Notification No. D. 7039—A. & E. 278-34-5, dated 19th May 1936.

Substitute a "comma" for the "fullstop" at the end and *add* the following in continuation of the existing clause "and the price or prices so fixed shall apply to the deliveries of sugarcane for the entire crushing season in the year."

Explanation.—"Crushing Season" is that period of the year when a sugarcane crop is harvested and delivered to a factory for milling and the preparation of sugar.

By Order,

C. E. NORONHA, *Dev. Secy.*

Publishes for general information the general policy of Government, regarding the grant of concessions and facilities for the establishment of Industries in the State.

ORDER NO. D. 4856-925—I & C. 27c-45-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 29TH DECEMBER 1945.

A number of applications are being received by Government from Company promoters and others for the grant of concessions and facilities for the establishment of industries of all kinds. These applications are usually of too general a character to be speedily dealt with. It may, therefore, conduce to speedy disposal of such applications, if the general policy of Government in this respect were laid down, each case, however, being dealt with on its merits.

The concessions usually asked for are in respect of (1) the grant of land, (2) the supply of water, (3) the supply of electric power, (4) the provision of railway siding and the grant of freight concessions, (5) the grant of priorities for obtaining

controlled materials, (6) the purchase of products by Government, (7) the grant of monopoly of manufacture, and (8) the purchase of shares by Government. The general policy of Government in regard to these matters is as follows:—

(1) *Land.*—Factories in Bangalore City are generally to be located in the Industrial Suburb. Applications for sites in this area are to be made to the President, City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore City. Elsewhere, if the land applied for is Government land and it is not required for any public purpose, it may be given at an upset price. If it is private land, Government may acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, if they consider such a course necessary. The payment of the "fine" ordinarily leviable on agricultural land used for non-agricultural purposes can be waived only in specially deserving cases.

(2) *Water.*—In the case of the filtered water-supply of Bangalore or Mysore Cities, the applicant may first approach the Executive Engineer of the respective Water Supply Division. In other cases, the Deputy Commissioner of the district concerned may be approached with full details of the supply required in order to see whether it would be available or not for the purpose in question.

(3) *Electric Power.*—The Chief Electrical Engineer may be approached with details of the extent of power required, the purpose for which, and the locality in which, it is required. If the power is available, it will be given at the scheduled rates.

(4) *Railway Siding and Freight Concessions.*—The General Manager, Mysore State Railways, may be approached in the first instance with the necessary details.

(5) *Priorities.*—Applications for the grant of priority for the purchase of building materials, such as, iron or steel, cement and timber, may be made, respectively, to the Iron and Steel Controller, Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, the Controller of Civil Supplies, Bangalore, or the Chief Conservator of Forests, Bangalore. In other cases, the Controller of Civil Supplies may be approached. When priorities have to be obtained from the Government of India, reasonable assistance will be given therefor.

(6) *Purchase of Products by Government.*—No specific undertaking can be given in this regard, but under the rules of the Stores Purchase Committee preference is given to local products, provided quality and prices are competitive.

(7) *Monopoly of Manufacture.*—No guarantee can generally be given to any prospective industry that manufacturers of a similar nature will not be permitted in the State. In special cases, however, where it appears to Government that such a course would be justified in the interests of the industry or the State, they would be prepared to give an assurance that State aid will not be extended for a specified period to any competing concern that may be sought to be established in the State as a whole or in a particular area.

(8) *Purchase of Shares by Government.*—Wherever Government may consider it necessary to do so in the interests of the industry, they may participate in the share capital of the proposed company to the extent necessary, provided there is no managing agency and Government have a controlling voice on the directorate and in the appointment of the Chairman, Managing Director and General Manager.

Applications for the issue of capital will have to be made to the Secretary, Capital Issues Committee, Public Offices, Bangalore.

C. E. NORONHA, *Dev. Secy.*

Sanctions the conversion of the scales of pay of Primary School Teachers from Rs. 15—1—20 and Rs. 17—1—20 to Rs. 20 (fixed) per mensem.

READ—

Government Order No. E. 4737-38—Edn. 141-40-2, dated 30th May 1941, sanctioning the revision of the scales of pay of Primary School Teachers, as detailed below, involving an extra cost of Rs. 1,92,324 per annum:—

No. of posts			*Scales* Rs.
2,500	...	...	15
3,500	...	...	15—1—20
1,540	...	...	20—1—25
600	...	...	25—1—30
300	...	...	30—2—40

2. Government Order No. E. 6316-17—Edn. 169-43-2, dated 20th June 1944, sanctioning the conversion of all the posts of primary school teachers on Rs. 15 (fixed) into graded ones on Rs. 15—1—20 involving an extra cost of Rs. 80,000 per annum.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. P. 3130-355 of 44-45, dated 9th February 1945, from the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore in the matter of raising the minimum scale of pay of the primary school teachers to Rs. 20 per mensem.

ORDER No. E. 3783-84—EDN. 133-44-12, DATED BANGALORE, THE 10TH JANUARY 1946.

The scales of pay of Primary School Teachers were revised in the year 1941 as per Government Order dated 30th May 1941 read above. As many teachers were stagnating on the minimum pay of Rs. 15 for a long period, sanction was accorded in Government Order dated 20th June 1944 read above for the conversion of all the posts on Rs. 15 into graded ones on Rs. 15—1—20.

2. The question of further enhancing the basic salary of primary school teachers has again been urged, in both the Houses of Legislature and a resolution recommending the enhancement of the minimum pay of these teachers to Rs. 25 per mensem were also passed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held in December 1944.

3. The Director of Public Instruction, who was consulted in the matter, states that the conversion of the scales of pay of Rs. 15 fixed into Rs. 15—1—20 has not given any appreciable relief to this class of primary school teachers referred to as it takes five years for many of them to earn Rs. 20 and that it is very necessary that the minimum scales of pay should be raised to at least Rs. 20. He has accordingly submitted proposal for conversion of the scales of pay of primary school teachers from Rs. 15—1—20 and Rs. 17—1—20 to Rs. 20 fixed which involves an extra cost of Rs. 1,68,000 per annum as detailed hereunder:—

Existing			Proposed		
No. of posts in grade Rs. 15—1—20 including one on Rs. 17—1—20	Cost		No. of posts on Rs. 20	Cost	
	Per mensem	Per annum		Per mensem	Per annum
8,382	Rs. 1,53,669 7/15	Rs. 18,44,033 9/15	8,382	Rs. 1,67,640	Rs. 20,11,680

Difference between the existing and proposed cost—Rs. 1,67,646 7/15 or Rs. 1,68,000 (in round figures).

He requests that his proposal may be sanctioned with effect from 1st June 1945.

4. Government are pleased to sanction the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction. The extra cost required during the current year will be met out of the provision of Rs. 1,50,000 made in the budget for the purpose and also from the general savings in the budget of the department if so required and necessary provision will be made in the budgets of the department for future years.

N. S. HIRANNAYYA, *Edn. Secy.*

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

Passes orders on the Quinquennial Valuation Report of the Actuary on the Insurance Fund for the quinquennium ending 30th June 1943.

READ—

Letter No. 1293, dated the 13th October 1945, from the Secretary, Mysore Government Life Insurance Department forwarding the report of the Actuary, Mr. L. S. Vaidyanathan, M.A., F.I.A., on the valuation of funds of the Official and Public Branches, respectively, for the quinquennium ending 30th June 1943, together with copy of resolutions thereon passed by the Insurance Committee, and requesting sanction of Government to the following proposals:—

I. OFFICIAL BRANCH.

A. (1) Grant of a simple reversionary bonus of Rs. 15 per 1,000 per annum on all policies in force on the date of the valuation for each of the period (months included) for which the policy has been in force during the quinquennium;

(2) Grant of interim bonus at Rs. 15 per 1,000 per annum (simple) until the date of next valuation in the case of policies which become claims by death or maturity in the meantime, as also surrender of policies.

II. PUBLIC BRANCH.

(1) Grant of simple reversionary bonus of Rs. 18 per 1,000 per annum on all with profit policies in force on the date of the valuation.

(2) Grant of an interim bonus at Rs. 18 per 1,000 per annum (simple) until the date of the next valuation in the case of policies which become claims by death or maturity in the meantime and in the case of surrender policies on which at least three years' premia have been paid.

B. Increasing the rate of interest allowed on the balances at the credit of the Insurance Funds, *viz.*, from 3 to 3½ per cent in the case of funds at the credit of the Official Branch and from 3 to 4 per cent in the case of the funds at the credit of the Public Branch.

C. Grant of bonus at the rate of two months' pay (1) to all the Gazetted Officers borne on the staff of the Insurance Department on 1st January 1945, (2) to the non-gazetted staff (permanent) working in the Department as on 1st January 1945 (other than those on deputation in other departments) and who are continuing at present, as also to the temporary staff who completed one year of unbroken service on 1st January 1945 and who continued in service till 8th October 1945.

ORDER No. Fl. 4981-3—G. F. 152-45-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 16TH JANUARY 1946.

Government have perused, with interest, the report of the Actuary and are pleased to sanction the recommendations of the Insurance Committee referred to in the letter read above except in regard to the proposal (*B*) relating to the question of increasing the rate of interest payable in respect of the Insurance Funds, which is reserved for separate consideration.

B. S. RAGHAVENDRA RAO, *Finl. Secy.*

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